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## In the Specification:

On pages 11-12 of the Specification, please delete the paragraph extending from the bottom of page 11 onto page 12 (under the Detailed Description subheading) and substitute the following replacement paragraph.

An apparatus/system for measuring spinal reposition sense is shown schematically in Figures 1 and 2. Apparatus 10 preferably includes stool 12 with a seating surface about 40 cm. from the floor, and preferably dimensioned about 30 cm wide x 50 cm long. Vertical support member 14, preferably a flat piece of solid wood or other appropriate material (approximately 12 cm high x 20-30 cm wide x 2 cm thick) is perpendicular to the seating surface, approximately 14 cm from the 30 cm edge as a contact for the subject's lumbar spine region to serve as a location for the upright starting position. Behind lumbar contact support member 14, at the edge of the seating surface, is a measuring device consisting of two reference components, 16 and 18, and housing component 20. Reference component 16 is positioned vertically and perpendicular to the seating surface. Housing component 20 is positioned such that the vertical reference component 18 16 passes through top and bottom openings 22 thereof. (See, Fig. 2.) Housing component 20 can move up or down over/along component-18 16, allowing for measurement of a wide range of subject heights and ranges of spinal sagittal motion. The vertical measurement is taken through opening 26 within housing component 20 (Fig. 2). Horizontal reference component 18, optionally with an attached leveling device 28 (Figs. 3-4), extends perpendicular to component 16 and passes through opening 24 in the housing component 20 (Fig. 2). The horizontal measurement is taken measuring the distance from vertical reference component 16 to a C7-T4 spinous process. The seating surface can be leveled with the floor, to ensure the apparatus provides the correct angular relationship and enables use of the aforementioned trigonometric equation in the analysis of reposition error.